

JPRS 74105

29 August 1979

South and East Asia Report

No. 839



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		1. REPORT NO. JPRS 74105	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
4. Title and Subtitle SOUTH AND EAST ASIA REPORT, No.839			5. Report Date 29 August 1979	
7. Author(s)			6.	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201			8. Performing Organization Rept. No.	
10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.			11. Contract(C) or Grant(G) No. (C) (G)	
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address As above			13. Type of Report & Period Covered	
15. Supplementary Notes			14.	
16. Abstract (Limit: 200 words) The report contains information on political, economic, sociological, and technological developments in the countries of South, Southeast, and East Asia.				
17. Document Analysis a. Descriptors				
Propaganda	<u>Inter-Asian Affairs</u>	<u>Malaysia</u>		
Political Science	<u>Australia</u>	<u>Nepal</u>		
Sociology	<u>Bangladesh</u>	<u>X Pakistan</u>		
Economics	<u>Brunei</u>	<u>X Philippines</u>		
Culture (Social Sciences)	<u>Burma</u>	<u>Singapore</u>		
Ethnology	<u>X India</u>	<u>Sri Lanka</u>		
	<u>X Indonesia</u>	<u>Taiwan</u>		
	<u>Kampuchea</u>	<u>Thailand</u>		
	<u>X Laos</u>			
b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms				
c. COSATI Field/Group 5D, 5C, 5K				
18. Availability Statement Unlimited Availability Sold by NTIS Springfield, Virginia 22161		19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED		21. No. of Pages 46
		20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED		22. Price

29 August 1979

SOUTH AND EAST ASIA REPORT

No. 839

CONTENTS	PAGE
INDIA	
Cooperation Agreement With EEC Expanded (THE STATESMAN, 24 Jul 79).....	1
Trade Delegation From Poland Seeks To Increase Trade (THE HINDU, 20 Jul 79).....	2
Coal Price Hike Criticized (THE HINDU, 19 Jul 79).....	3
First Jaguar Ground Attack Aircraft Delivered (THE STATESMAN, 24 Jul 79).....	5
Fear Expressed Drought Will Repeat Itself (THE STATESMAN, 29 Jul 79).....	7
Costly Shortfall in Steel Output (THE HINDU, 3 Aug 79).....	9
Briefs Iraqi Crude for India	10
INDONESIA	
Indonesia To Fall Short of Self-Sufficiency in Rice in 1979 (KOMPAS, 15 Jun 79).....	11
Transmigration Program Praised by World Bank (KOMPAS, 2 Jun 79).....	13
Indonesian Tin Reserves Sufficient for 40 Years (KOMPAS, 6 Jun 79).....	15

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
Plantations To Expand Rice-Growing Acreage (KOMPAS, 13 Jun 79).....	17
Japan To Lend \$160 Million for Oil Exploration (KOMPAS, 14 Jun 79).....	18
Production-Sharing Contract Signed With Mobil Peusangan (KOMPAS, 13 Jun 79).....	20
Minister Details Mechanics of Getting World Bank Loan (KOMPAS, 4 Jun 79).....	21
Operation Halilintar To Combat Smuggling, Control Refugees (KOMPAS, 14 Jun 79).....	24
Fretilin Leader Alive, Well, Free in East Timor (KOMPAS, 7 Jun 79).....	26
UN Grants Food Aid to Victims of Natural Disasters (KOMPAS, 14 Jun 79).....	28
Successful Family Planning Program To Be Expanded Outside Java (KOMPAS, 8 Jun 79).....	29
Minister of Religious Affairs Explains Role (KOMPAS, 13 Jun 79).....	32
Military Commands Set Up in East Timor (KOMPAS, 1 Jun 79).....	34
LAOS	
New Cooperatives Formed in Vientiane, Other Provinces (BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN, various dates).....	35
Chanthabouli District	
Samtai, Houa Phan	
Hongsa, Sayaboury	
Thoulakhom District	
Hatsaifong District	
Mahasai, Khammpuan	
Kasi District	
Phon Thong, Champassak	
Saithani District	

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
Praise, Criticism of Performance in Establishing Cooperatives Noted (Editorial, Seang Pasason; BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN, 19 Jun 79).	38
Briefs	
Xieng Khouang Resettlement	40
Champassak Farinaceous Crops	40
Lao Delegation to Geneva	40
Luang Namtha Cultivation	40
PAKISTAN	
Four Energy Centers To Be Established (THE PAKISTAN TIMES, 21 Jul 79).....	41
Briefs	
Islamabad Nuclear Medical Center	42
PHILIPPINES	
NPC Claims N-Plant Not on Quake Fault (PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 24 Jul 79).....	43

INDIA

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH EEC EXPANDED

New Delhi THE STATESMAN in English 24 Jul 79 p 5

[Text] London, July 23--The European Economic Community is understood to have agreed to India's proposals for extending the scope of the new commercial and economic cooperation pact beyond areas linked to trade, reports PTI.

The new agreement to replace the one signed in December 1974 is expected to be formally negotiated in Brussels.

The EEC is awaiting the mandate for the negotiations from the Community's Council of Ministers.

The negotiating draft envisages the development of joint ventures.

The proposals made by India include: giving more powers and authority to the Indo-EEC Joint Commission to enable it to fulfil the objectives of the agreement and incorporation of a new clause that would enable one side to consult the other before taking action which could have an adverse effect on the other.

The old commercial cooperation agreement which has been tacitly extended pending the conclusion of an agreement is seen by both sides as having given reasonable grounds for satisfaction. The agreement is the first to be concluded with any non-associated country.

India is now seen by the Community as poised on the threshold of a new phase of economic development because of the success of its green revolution and industrialization policies. It is regarded as a market of growing importance.

CSO: 4220

INDIA

TRADE DELEGATION FROM POLAND SEEKS TO INCREASE TRADE

New Delhi THE HINDU in English 20 Jul 79 p

[Text] New Delhi, July 19--A 13-member trade delegation led by Mr. H.P. Nanda, Chairman of Indo-Polish Chamber of Commerce, recently visited Poland to identify new range of products for increasing the volume of trade between the two countries by another \$600 millions (approximately Rs. 540 crores) a year.

Releasing a report of the delegation to the press to-day, Mr. Nanda said the items identified for import by India included cement, railway power plants, railway wheel sets, urea, sulphur, zinc, mining equipment, coking coal.

The items which Poland is interested in buying from India include iron ore, consumer durables, handloom and handicraft products and wheat.

Mr. Nanda said Poland's requirement of wheat was of the order of seven million tonnes a year and it had long-term contracts for import of four million tonnes.

If India could enter into similar long-term contracts with Poland, there was scope for expanding trade between the two countries in a big way.

For instance, one million tonnes of wheat at international prices would increase the trade by \$130 millions (approximately Rs. 117 crores) a year.

In this context, he said 23 million tonnes of surplus foodgrains in the godowns, could be used to create a fund abroad for import of vital agro-industrial products.

The stock of wheat alone at present was 11 million tonnes while even to avert two consecutive bad crops the country would need only eight million tonnes, he said.

Speaking on the occasion, the Polish Ambassador, Mr. Jan Szapla said switching over of trade to free convertible currency in 1981 would not affect the two-way trade in any way.--PTI

CSO: 4220

COAL PRICE HIKE CRITICIZED

New Delhi THE HINDU in English 19 Jul 79 p 9

[Text] NEW DELHI, July 18--The total additional direct burden on coal consumers as a result of the hike in the price of coal from Rs. 64.71 to Rs. 101.18 per tonne will be as much as Rs. 350 to Rs. 380 crores in a year, according to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. Mr. H.S. Singhanía, President of FICCI has stated that the increase is most excessive.

The FICCI says that if the cascading effect is taken into account, the cost-push, industry-wise will be very high. It has pointed out that since the nationalisation of the coal industry, the coal prices have increased by as much as 300 percent, from Rs. 36.41 to over Rs. 101 now.

Mr. Singhanía has stressed the importance of determining appropriate norms of efficiency for the nationalised coal industry which should be geared to augment production of the right quality of coal so that the consumers do not suffer. It was equally important to consider associating the private sector with new mining projects with a view to infuse a certain amount of healthy competition. He expressed the hope that there would be improvement which is not at all visible in the productivity of labour especially after the increase in wages granted recently and that too with retrospective effect.

The official estimate is that the actual impact on the general price level and cost of living index will be between 1.2 and 0.4 percent. The last price increase was effected on July 1, 1975.

The Department of Coal has been pleading for an upward revision of the coal price by 25 percent to accommodate the higher costs of production resulting from the recent wage increase under a wage settlement which raised the basic minimum wage for the coal industry from Rs. 470 to Rs. 512.

The coal consuming industries have taken the view that if the recommendations of the Baveja Committee on the economics of the coal industry relating to the streamlining of inventory management and pruning down the sales establishment in Coal India Ltd., had been implemented, the economies resulting from them would have made the present price hike unnecessary. The other recommendation of the Committee to bring about reduction in the cost of production was that the 9 percent surplus manpower in Coal India must be given productive jobs in the coal mines. These recommendations are yet to be implemented.

An important aspect of the increase in the coal prices came as a routine gazette notification and not as a decision taken at the Cabinet meeting held yesterday. The Prime Minister had himself directed that the care-taker government should take only decisions on routine administrative measures having no policy implications. The proposals for a hike in price now effected had earlier been referred to a Cabinet Committee and the Government apparently has regarded it as a purely "administrative" matter.

CSO: 4220

FIRST JAGUAR GROUND ATTACK AIRCRAFT DELIVERED

New Delhi THE STATEMAN in English 24 Jul 79 p 7

[Text] New Delhi, July 22--The first batch of two Jaguar ground attack aircraft will be flown to India on July 26, reports UNI. The two planes--one a two-seat trainer and the other a strike aircraft--will land at Jamnagar in Saurashtra, their first touch-down on Indian soil.

The Jaguars were to be flown to New Delhi but there has been a slight change. They will be flown to an Indian Air Force forward air base in the Western Air Command where the first squadron of Jaguars for the IAF will be set up.

The first trainer version called Jaguar-B will be piloted by the deputy chief test pilot of the British Aircraft Corporation, Mr Tim Ferguson, and Wing Commander D.R. Nadkarni of the Indian Air Force who will be first the commander of the Jaguar squadron in the IAF. The second aircraft, Jaguar-S, will be flown by BAC's test pilot, Mr Chris Yeo.

The Jaguars left their base in Britain on July 20 and landed in Toulouse in France. From there, they are flying to Cyprus, to Seeb in the Gulf region and finally to Jamnagar on July 26.

British Aerospace have lent to India 18 Jaguars from the Royal Air Force stock to enable the Indian Air Force to make the Jaguar squadrons quickly operational when the planes start arriving by the end of the year. The first 18 Jaguars are being drawn from various RAF units in Britain and West Germany.

The Indian Jaguars are being fitted with advanced and powerful Adour engines and will have 26% more thrust than the Jaguars with the RAF. The first two Jaguars that are arriving also have uprated engines.

India will buy 40 Jaguars from Britain and these will form two squadrons of 18 aircraft each with two reserves in each squadron. Of the 40 planes, 36 will be of Jaguar-S version and four Jaguar-B types for conversion purposes.

The first batch of four IAF pilots have undergone conversion training in Britain and another second batch of four are being trained. The third and final batch of four pilots will go to Britain next month.

The first batch reached Britain on February 26 and British Aerospace test pilots said: "They have a wealth of flying experience." The Indian pilots have already flown about 26 different types of aircraft ranging from SU-7, MIG-21, Draken and Viggen to F-104 and Hawk.

About 60 maintenance men of the IAF are in Britain undergoing training as ground crew. Some of them have dispersed to various vendor factories to see construction and final assembly procedures at first hand, while others are at the RAF base in Lossiemouth near Warton.

India is the first Asian country to acquire the Jaguar strike aircraft. Other countries that are flying the Jaguar include France, Ecuador and (man).

CSO: 4220

FEAR EXPRESSED DROUGHT WILL REPEAT ITSELF

New Delhi THE STATESMAN in English 29 Jul 79 p 3

[Text]

THE spectre of drought is looming large over vast regions of Maharashtra. The failure of normal rainfall in most of the regions has compelled the authorities to take measures to mitigate the suffering of the people in drought-hit areas in 10 districts.

The State had no rain last year and this year's drought is a continuity of last year's. Normally, rainfall sets in Bombay city and the other regions in the State by the first week of June. But this year it was late by a fortnight. In Vidarbha, the eastern part which is the granary, rain fell only in the last week of June. The only silver line is that Vidarbha region and Konkan areas have received a fairly good amount of rainfall. Sowing operations are in full swing. The rest of the State has to rely entirely on these two regions for supply of grain and fodder.

Western Maharashtra is normally drought-prone. Periodical experience of scarcity in this region has taught the people to face such situations with determination.

Poona division is reeling under the effects of drought. Six districts have been worst hit and about 50 per cent of the khariff crops have been sown so far. Ahmednagar, Sangli and Satara districts are facing inadequate rainfall compelling farmers to abandon sowing operations.

A distressing feature which will be harmful to the economy of the State is that in many districts in western Maharashtra sugarcane is grown which will be greatly hampered by poor water availability from the canals.

In Sholapur, sowing is usually done during winter for rabi crop. Last year near famine conditions prevailed here. The total sowing is only about 20 per cent and as much as three lakh hectares will not be sown this year.

Rainfall is always scanty in Marathwada. This year is no exception. In Aurangabad, where the cave temples—Ajanta and Ellora—are located, the people always experience drinking water problem. The State's Tourist Development Corporation in anticipation of a big rush of visitors during this winter has built up the necessary infrastructure. But in the light of alarming reports over non-availability of drinking water, it is feared whether the tourists—local or foreigners—would risk a visit to the cave temples.

Monsoon failure has brought in its wake fodder scarcity. It is still fresh in the minds of many villagers in western Maharashtra and Marathwada as to how they made distress sale of cattle and killed most of them to avoid economic distress in 1972. The villagers fear that the conditions of 1970-72 famine would be repeated reducing them to penury.

The authorities are not lagging behind in taking measures to meet the drinking water problem. The Government has banned the auction of grazing lands in forest areas. Already truck-loads of grass grown in the Konkan and Vidarbha regions are being moved to the drought regions. Co-operative societies are given financial assistance in transporting fodder.

The agency which was created during the last spell of scarcity, the employment guarantee scheme, has proved its worth in the State. Under the scheme, all able-bodied workers are provided work and a notable feature is that the people are not allowed to migrate from one scarcity area to another in search of employment. These people are engaged in productive schemes like digging wells and construction and levelling of roads. They are paid either in cash or in the form of grain.

About 3,500 works are in full swing in the drought-hit areas in which about five lakh workers are employed.

The inadequate rainfall in Greater Bombay will pose a serious problem to about seven million people. Even last year, rain was just sufficient in the lakes which supply drinking water to the city. During the summer, the people groaned under the impact of a greatly reduced water supply by the Corporation.

The lakes skirting the city have so far received only 40 per cent of its rainfall this year. Because of the continuous flow of people to Bombay in search of employment (about four lakhs a year), the resources of the Corporation are strained in making a normal supply of water.

The State Government had scotched the idea of evacuating people in case the city fails to get the normal supply before the monsoon tapers off towards the end of next month.

The city fathers have to be blamed for not implementing quickly the Batasi project which will provide an additional 100 million gallons per day to the citizens of Bombay. The State Government had completed the Batasi project and the Corporation is to be blamed for not laying out the pipelines to receive the water to the city.

Industrialists are keeping their fingers crossed over reports that the hydel lakes have not received enough rainfall. The authorities imposed a 50 per cent power cut on industries in the Bombay-Poona metropolitan region in May, 1979 to conserve power supply. They liberalised the cut in the third week of June after the arrival of the monsoon. Now the Koyana dam only half full, the prospect of a worse power scarcity is not ruled out. Not to be caught napping, the Energy Department is working out proposals to distribute evenly the power available from hydel and thermal units. It will not be surprising if the Government comes out with a proposal to introduce rationing in power supply to the consumers.

Because of the low level in the hydel-lake areas, the profitability of many companies will be eroded sharply. Many firms are recovering from a bad spell of industrial unrest. The coming pooja months are going to be critical for them. Unless the wheels of production move and enough power is on the pipeline, industrial unrest may again cause a law and order problem.

COSTLY SHORTFALL IN STEEL OUTPUT

New Delhi THE HINDU in English 3 Aug 79 p 13

[Text] The availability of steel in 1979-80 will not be comfortable as the steel plants have been experiencing difficulty in maintaining production at the targeted levels. The Chairman of Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, Mr. J.R.D. Tata, has actually indicated that there has been a loss of output of the major steel plants to the extent of 1.4 lakh tonnes in April-June and the aggregate shortfall may exceed five lakh tonnes in a whole year if there is no improvement in regard to supplies of power and coal. The steel plants can raise their production by one million tonnes of ingots even with the existing capacity if only there are no bottlenecks in regard to the movement of raw materials, power and coal. The plant of TISCO at Jamshedpur has been functioning efficiently in spite of various handicaps and the working results for 1978-79 would have made even better showing but for the loss of output of 60,000 tonnes and the increase in operating expenses. With rising consumption of steel, it has been necessary to import large quantities involving heavy expenditure in foreign exchange. But for a larger output of mini-steel plants, the shortages would have been even more pronounced in some directions. The outlook for 1979-80 is therefore dependent on the adequacy of inputs and profit margins may be seriously affected if optimum use cannot be made of the existing capacity. Mr. Tata has also observed that there would be an increase in the wage bill by about Rs. 15 crores annually as a result of revisions in emoluments of workers in the steel plant, collieries and mines. It has, therefore, been represented that there should be an increase in retention prices and the producers should be allowed to contribute only that portion of the proceeds of surcharge after making the desired adjustments for higher production costs.

CSO: 4220

INDIA

BRIEFS

IRAQI CRUDE FOR INDIA--New Delhi, July 26--Iraq will supply about six million tonnes of crude oil to India this year. The decision was taken at the inter-sessional meeting of the Indo-Iraq Joint Commission, which ended here today. It was also agreed that the trade plan for 1979 would envisage exports worth \$150 millions to Iraq. Both the countries would make special efforts to expand economic and technical cooperation during the year, according to an official release today. It was agreed that Iraqi organisations would invite Indian firms to submit bids for projects and give preference to them. The ministerial meeting of the Joint Commission is likely to be held here in November-December.--UNI [Text] [New Delhi THE HINDU in English 26 Jul 79 p 11]

CSO: 4220

INDONESIA TO FALL SHORT OF SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN RICE IN 1979

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 15 Jun 79 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] Indonesia lost 212,788 tons of rice to hama wereng and tikus diseases in 1978/79; the losses to hama during the current planting season have not yet been calculated.

Agriculture Minister Soedarsono Hadisapoetro revealed this, among other matters, at Thursday's working session with Parliamentary Commission IV, led by Eddiwan.

A further breakdown of these figures reveals 205,411 tons lost to hama and 7,367 tons to tikus. Wereng affected 332,170 hectares, while tikus attacked 42,838 hectares.

Meanwhile, a KOMPAS source in the Department of Agriculture announced that even if Indonesia produces 18 million tons of rice in 1979, she will not achieve self-sufficiency. This is particularly true if self-sufficiency means the ability to amass reserves, in addition to meeting present food needs. This means, rice imports must continue.

According to the Central Bureau of Statistics, Indonesia has a population of 139.37 million. Rice consumption is 120 kg per person per year, or about 16.724 million tons. However, in regard to the 18 million tons production figure, one must also consider seeds, shrinkage, food for cattle, etc, a total of at least 10 percent, in all, or, 1.8 million tons. Thus, the actual rice requirement is 16.724 million tons plus 1.8 million, or, a total of 18.524 million tons.

This is larger than the most optimistic projection for 1979 rice production. The Logistics Bureau has estimated that some 10-25 percent of the harvest is lost. Thus, the actual shortfall is much higher.

The KOMPAS source added that self-sufficiency is a goal in the Third Five-Year Development Plan, but it will not come about in 1979. To reach that goal, we must expand cultivation acreage, and expand the intensification program.

Minister Soedarsono told the Parliament that the acreage under rice cultivation will be increased by 350,000 hectares during the Third Five-Year Development Plan. For the first year of the plan, projections call for an increase of about 40,000 hectares.

9197

CSO: 4213

TRANSMIGRATION PROGRAM PRAISED BY WORLD BANK

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 2 Jun 79 pp 2, 3

[Article: "World Bank On Transmigration: Indonesia Doesn't Need to Imitate, But Should Be Imitated"]

[Excerpt] Minister of Manpower and Transmigration Harun Zain said that the World Bank feels that since the transmigration program in Indonesia is the largest in the world, Indonesia doesn't need to pattern its program after any others, but rather other countries should use Indonesia as a model.

According to Minister Zain, the president of the World Bank, McNamara, said this on his visit to Indonesia to inspect transmigration projects here. McNamara told Harun Zain that the Feida program in Malaysia is going well, but only a few people are being moved and the per capita cost is very high. The same method couldn't be used for a large-scale transmigration program such as in Indonesia.

The minister added that in the future the government intends to carry out transmigration using a new pattern. In the new pattern, the location of transmigration projects will be chosen so they are near markets. Many of the transmigrant projects were successful in the old pattern but the transmigrants had difficulty in selling their products.

In the new pattern, the government will place trained personnel among the transmigrants. So many kinds of activities will spring up at the sites such as activities involved in processing and selling the harvests.

For a long time, this need has been recognized, but in the future it will receive more attention, the minister said.

Quite unexpectedly Minister Zain revealed that he had met

university graduates who were working diligently in the transmigration areas. When asked, these graduates from the University of Gajah Mada and other universities said that during the first months they weren't happy in the areas. But as the months months passed and they began their second year, they felt that there were making a contribution because they were needed. This produced a feeling of satisfaction so that the smallness of their salaries didn't seem so important.

These university graduates work as teachers, doctors at public health centers, agricultural instructors, etc. They are happy because their labor is appreciated more than it would be in the cities.

7785

CSO: 4213

INDONESIAN TIN RESERVES SUFFICIENT FOR 40 YEARS

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 6 Jun 79 p 2

[Article: "Tin Reserves Proven Sufficient For 40 Years"]

[Text] Director of Exploration and Production for Tambang Timah Ltd Engr Utju Suparta said Indonesian tin reserves have been determined to be adequate for the next 40 years, provided production totals are maintained at last year's level of 25,000 metric tons a year. Tin exploration is still being carried out so that tin reserves could possibly increase further.

Speaking to members of Indonesian Parliamentary Commission VI on 5 June, he explained that it is expected that the production figure for Indonesian tin could increase by the end of Pelita III [Third 5-Year Development Plan] to 30,000-31,000 metric tons. By adding to this the tin produced by foreign contractors (Koba Tin Ltd, Riau Tin Mining Ltd and Broken Hill) total Indonesian tin production by the end of Pelita III should reach 36,000 metric tons a year. If no new tin reserves are located, then the production time period for the tin reserves would be less than 40 years as tin production in Indonesia will continue to increase over the 25,000-31,000 metric ton figure.

In addition, he said that in the past 10 years the increase in world tin consumption has been limited to 1.5 percent a year.. This has been due to the fact that 30 percent of all tin used can be reprocessed. Tin also has faced stiff competition from aluminium and plastics.

The same pattern exists in domestic consumption of tin which is limited to around 400-500 tons a year. This is only around 2 percent of last year's total tin production. The larger part (98 percent) of Indonesian tin production is exported.

As a result of improvement in world tin prices in the last 2-3 years, the amount of taxes paid by Tambang Timah Ltd to the government has increased. For example the amount of IPEDA [regional development tax] payments increased from 6.6 billion rupiahs (1976) to 10.08 billion rupiahs (1977) and to more than 14 billion rupiahs (1978). The amount of corporate taxes paid has jumped from 6.5 billion rupiahs (1976) to 13 billion rupiahs (1977) and then to 22 billion rupiahs (1978). Gross corporate profits by the company have also increased from 14.6 billion rupiahs (1976) to 29.5 billion rupiahs (1977) then to 52 billion rupiahs (1978).

7785

CSO: 4213

PLANTATIONS TO EXPAND RICE-GROWING ACREAGE

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 13 Jun 79 pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] The government has decided that large plantations will take part in efforts to increase food production by requiring those plantations to devote part of their profits to the expansion of rice-growing lands. The decision will be implemented by a Presidential Instruction. Minister of Agriculture Sudarsono revealed this yesterday, following a meeting with President Suharto in the Bina Graha, accompanied by Vice Minister for Food Affairs Achmad Affandi.

The minister said that large plantations in such fields as rubber, coffee, tea and coconut oil palm can help the people in the vicinity of the plantation by opening up new rice-growing areas. The plantations can help by clearing forests, preparing the land and applying all possible means to stimulate wet rice production. The produce will be sold to the plantations to meet the needs of their workers, furnishing an installment in the compensation paid to the plantations for costs incurred in opening the land, Sudarsono stated.

He estimated that about 500,000 persons are employed by the large estates. If each worker has four dependents, that makes 2.5 million. If each person needs 120 kg of rice per year, then the plantations require 300,000 tons per year. "To meet this need, estimates indicate 120,000 hectares of new rice land must be opened," the minister continued.

According to Prof Sudarsono, the new rice areas to be opened are in Riau and Jambi. Plantations in Java can share with those outside Java. In addition, they can look for new rice lands to open up.

9197

CSO: 4213

JAPAN TO LEND \$160 MILLION FOR OIL EXPLORATION

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 14 Jun 79 pp 1, 9

[Text] The director-in-chief of Pertamina announced, with the approval of the Pertamina Board of Commissioners, that Pertamina is now authorized to seek foreign credit directly. This is because Pertamina's ability to expand oil exploration and production is limited only by shortage of funds. Meanwhile, domestic funds will not be used directly for oil exploration because investment in this sphere entails a very great risk.

Speaking to members of Parliamentary Commission VI Tuesday evening in the Central Pertamina Building, Piet Haryono provided detailed background on a \$160 million Japanese loan. A "memorandum of understanding" was signed last Friday in Tokyo between Pertamina Director-in-Chief Piet Haryono and A. Tokinaga, director of the Japanese National Oil Corporation.

The joint effort will take place in the area of Exploration and Production Units I and II (Sumatra), III (Java) and IV (Kalimantan). The \$160 million loan will be spaced over a 4-year period, and will cover exploration activity from seismic survey through exploratory drilling. If oil is found, Pertamina is promised an undetermined amount of extra credit, to produce the oil.

The loan is "non-binding," meaning the Japanese join in assuming risk. This means the loan will be repaid only if Pertamina finds and produces oil/gas from the exploration areas jointly agreed upon. This differs in principle from other direct loans Pertamina has received in the past. Previously, Pertamina had to repay loans, whether or not oil was found.

The Japanese loan will be repaid at 6 percent interest per year, to be realized in 6 years, beginning 6 months after the oilfields begin to produce. Compensation will be 4.7 percent of production per year for each oilfield for 10 years. The total of repayment plus interest plus compensation cannot exceed 40 percent of production in any year.

In addition, when the oil is ready for export, Japan will get an additional 10 percent of production each year for 10 years, starting with new oil

exports to Japan. Thus, Pertamina will still get 50 percent or more of production.

Besides the loan for oil exploration, Japan promised to earmark additional funds for development, in accordance with suitable studies. The interest rate for these funds will be set on the basis of the interest rate prevailing at the time. Compensation for these funds has been set at 2.5 percent of production of each field for 10 years.

The Japanese government policy of agreeing that the loan will not be repaid if no oil is found has drawn sharp criticism from the Japanese press. Piet Haryono noted that Japan greatly needs a source of energy, particularly oil, both now and in the future. Another reason is that they may possibly evaluate the risk as less than the investment capital needed to search for oil in virgin coastal areas that are still largely unexplored.

Under the new system of cooperation, Japan is guaranteed that if oil is found, the loan will be repaid with oil. In addition, if new oil is found, Japan will receive a compensation or bonus of 4.7 percent of production.

9197

CSO: 4213

PRODUCTION-SHARING CONTRACT SIGNED WITH MOBIL PEUSANGAN

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 13 Jun 79 pp 1, 9

[Text] Minister of Mining and Energy Subroto announced encouraging signs in efforts to increase exploration and production of oil and natural gas. Among these signs is the signing of 10 production-sharing contracts since 1977--2 in 1977; 4 in 1978; and 4 thus far in 1979.

Discussing the latest of these contracts, signed between Pertamina and Mobil Peusangan Inc, Minister Subroto said yesterday that it was the most promising of all. Seismic surveys covered 10,836 square km in 1978; the 1979 total will be 20,749 square km. In 1978, 115 exploratory wells were drilled; 142 are expected to be drilled this year. During 1978, 96 production wells were drilled; the number will increase to 132 in 1979.

As a result of renegotiation efforts in 1974-75, oil exploration and production activity slackened. Pertamina activity also declined due to a shortage of funds. This caused Pertamina to embark on a new policy, that is, production sharing, or, Pertamina "selling" operational areas.

These contracts are actually more favorable, because all risks are shared by Pertamina and the foreign contractor. Further, those areas definitely contain oil, since they have been previously explored by Pertamina.

The location of the production-sharing contract signed by Pertamina Director-in-Chief Piet Haryono and Mobil Peusangan's President Director P. L. Hellman is 3,400 square km in coastal areas off Aceh, known as Block Peusangan. Pertamina will guarantee 50 percent of all costs of exploration, investment and production. Pertamina will get 50 percent of all production. Pertamina will also get 85 percent of the production contractor's share, after operational costs have been deducted.

Mobil Peusangan Inc will bear all exploration costs for the first 3 years, totalling \$15 million.

MINISTPR DETAILS MECHANICS OF GETTING WORLD BANK LOAN

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 4 Jun 79 p 2

[Article: "World Bank Aid"]

[Excerpts] The prices for commodities and services for World Bank and IDA [International Development Agency] aid projects in Indonesia are generally comparable to prices for the same commodities and services in other countries, according to a summary of an investigation into implementation of World Bank and IDA aid.

The report stressed that "all purchases of commodities and services for aid projects by the World Bank and the IDA in Indonesia have followed international bargaining procedures. Contracts granted to local contractors have been made on the basis of those with the lowest bids."

The team investigating the finances and implementation of projects admitted that very difficult problems have been faced in carrying out the projects. This was particularly true during the early years, following the Beginning of World Bank operations in Indonesia in 1969.

The problems have been mainly caused by a lack of experience and their being too few experts in project planning, administration and management and project implementation.

"But the problems have been slowly overcome as experience and expertise have been added. There has therefore been a sharp decrease in those projects in Indonesia which have problems."

The report adds that up through 1977 the percentage of World Bank and IDA projects which have faced severe problems is only around 6 percent compared with an average percentage of around

8 percent for all countries that have received World Bank aid.

As regards credit/loan disbursement, Indonesia's record was evaluated by the team as higher than the average recorded by the five east Asian countries. Through the end of 1977, project completion for World Bank projects in Indonesia was around 78 percent compared to the 75.5 percent average for the five east Asian countries (Thailand, Malaysia, Philippines, South Korea and Indonesia).

In a separate report the World Bank listed chronologically and in detail the mechanics of the process from the granting of the loan through the use of the aid and the monitoring system for evaluating the implementation of each project financed.

The element of supervision is included from the time a country selects and prepares a project to be submitted for consideration of aid by the World Bank. In this regard, a World Bank staff of experts often helps the planning agency and the technical department of the country requesting the aid in identifying the type of project and preparing the request.

"The main factor considered is how the priority of the project is related to regional development in the country requesting the aid," the report said.

Using Indonesia as an example, the World Bank and IDA have particularly emphasized aid for improvement of irrigation systems, development of horticulture, electrification systems, road construction, fertilizer production and technical aid to increase the number of experts to facilitate the administration of the next stage of Indonesian development.

In evaluating projects, the World Bank staff of experts utilizes data and information from various independent sources and also from the bank's own records, along with reports by the country receiving the aid.

Depending on the size and complexity of the project submitted, the World Bank will often send a team of experts into the field to gather information first hand and carry out on-the-spot surveys. Independent consultants are sometimes engaged to get an objective evaluation on the feasibility of a project.

"Generally, each project is evaluated from six main aspects,

which include the economic, technical, organizational, management capability, operational capability and financial aspects," the World Bank report explained.

If the World Bank is satisfied with the overall evaluation and feels that the project is worthy of aid, the country requesting the aid is immediately invited to join in official discussions with the World Bank team of experts.

When agreement has been reached by the two parties, especially concerning the financial conditions for the aid, an aid request volume is submitted to the executive directors (a total of 20 people) along with a letter of recommendation from the president of the World Bank.

However, the work and involvement of the World Bank still aren't finished once the request has been approved by the board of executive directors. The following stage requires even more direct involvement, particularly in supervising the implementation of the project to guarantee it actually reaches its goals.

Implementation of the project is followed up and supervised continually both through written reports and on-the-spot visits. In implementing a project strict bookkeeping is required and periodic reports must be made on the stages of the project's completion.

The supervision is so strict and the reports required by the financial examiners of the bank so detailed that many of those charged with implementing the projects in the developing countries like Indonesia are frustrated as they aren't able to keep up with the pattern or system of the examinations.

Even after one is completed, those in charge of implementing a project can't relax or enjoy themselves as the World Bank's supervision continues on.

7785

CSO: 4213

OPERATION HALILINTAR TO COMBAT SMUGGLING, CONTROL REFUGEES

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 14 Jun 79 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] In 2 weeks, the government will form Operational Command Halilintar, a force of 20 patrol and combat vessels centered in Tanjung Pinang, which will intensify the battle against smuggling and prevent Vietnamese refugees from entering Indonesia. This fulfills a task assigned by President Suharto to Gen M. Jusuf, minister of defense and security/armed forces commander on Tuesday. Admiral Sudomo, chief of the Command for Restoration of Security and Order/deputy armed forces commander revealed this yesterday.

President Suharto, at a limited Cabinet session of the Body for Economic, Financial and Industrial Affairs held yesterday at the Bina Graha, directed that each case of smuggling be dealt with firmly. The instruction was issued in response to Finance Minister Ali Wardhana's report that there were three prime smuggling areas.

These are Medan, Pontianak and Jakarta. With regard to Jakarta, Sagama, one of the Saribu Islands, was cited, as was Cahung and Halim Peranakusuma Airfield, particularly in reference to the use of Air Force Hercules aircraft for smuggling.

"Halilintar" Command will have two operational forces, one seaborne and one land. The seaborne force will include units and vessels of sea communications, customs, coast guard, naval units and seas security. Supervision will be done not only routinely but also operationally. Besides those 20 vessels, a "Nusantara" squadron will be assigned, comprised of a flagship, two frigates, a submarine, a support vessel and three Indonesian Navy Nomad patrol boats. The Indonesian Air Force will aid in sea patrols.

The land force includes elements from customs, the State Police, harbor and airport officials, regional government elements, regional special executive officers, etc.

All of these will be tactically subordinate to Operation Halilintar in Pekanbaru. "The Commander of Defense Territorial Command I, Sumatra-Kalimantan, Lieutenant General Mantik, will name a commander in Pekanbaru to facilitate coordination of all elements," Sudomo added. The total force will be 80 percent land and 20 percent seaborne.

9197

CSO: 4213

FRETILIN LEADER ALIVE, WELL, FREE IN EAST TIMOR

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 7 Jun 79 pp 1, 9

[Article: "To Mother Maria Isabella in Sydney, 'Lita, Misa And I Are Well And Happy in East Timor']

[Excerpts] Alarico Fernandez, former Fretilin Secretary General and concurrently National Minister of War and Minister of Security, who was reported from Australia to have died, is still alive. On the night of 4 June reporters had the opportunity to meet him at the New Resende hotel in Dilli.

He seemed startled when the reporters, who were covering the working visit of Minister of Defense and Security/ Indonesian Army Commander Gen M. Jusuf, told him that reports from Australia were that he had died. And what bothered him even more was that "he had died from being tortured by Indonesian army soldiers."

"When was the report made? Where did they get their information? It's a big lie. I, Alarico Fernandez, am here and still alive," he exclaimed.

When interviewed, Alarico Fernandez appeared healthy. He had turned himself in to Indonesian soldiers on 3 December 1978 at Aileu with his wife Lita and his daughter Mise (10 years old). They are now free and living in Dilli.

He also said "I see that East Timor has now made progress. Before, for 500 years, the people of East Timor lived and suffered under Portugal. Now I realize that I was wrong before when I thought Indonesians were different. My thinking was wrong in that."

On the night of the interview he was together with Francisco Xavier do Amaral, former Fretilin president who was overthrown by Lobato in the middle of July 1977 because of

differences of opinion.

Bith Alarico and Xavier praised the development being carried on in East Timor at present. "Seeing this I truly regret wandering in the forests with the Fretilin," said Xavier in Indonesian mixed with English.

He urged his friends still in the forests and those living abroad to return immediately. "If there was time, they could come and see with their own eyes what's happening in East Timor. And anyone who comes here now will have to admit that East Timor now is better than East Timor before," said Xavier.

7785

CSO: 4213

UN GRANTS FOOD AID TO VICTIMS OF NATURAL DISASTERS

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 14 Jun 79 pp 1, 9

[Text] The director general of the United Nations' Food and Agricultural Organization, based on a recommendation from the director of the World Food Program (WFP) agreed to \$2,342,000 in food aid to Indonesia from special WFP funds for emergency aid.

The WFP will supply 400 grams of rice and 30 grams of vegetable oil per person per day for 60 days for some 90,000 victims of floods and landslides in the East Lesser Sundas, South Sumatra, West Java, Central Java and East Java. Some 18,000 children will receive 40 grams of skim milk powder per day, in addition to the rice and vegetable oil.

The WFP will give 400 grams of rice per day per person to 71,000 victims of drought in Sumba Timur for 90 days. The harvest is expected in the interim.

Thus far, the WFP has made commitments of more than \$87 million in food-stuffs for Indonesia. All WFP aid is in the form of grants for economic and social development projects or aid to victims of natural disasters.

Recently, the WFP gave \$550,000 worth of food to drought victims in Sikka and Larantuka and to victims of volcanic eruption in Seram Island in the Moluccas.

WFP grants are increasing. The total was \$3.76 million in 1976; \$7.2 million in 1977; and \$9.3 million in 1978.

Projections for 1978 indicate that WFP food aid may surpass \$10 million. This aid will go to needy transmigrants, pregnant women, undernourished children under 6, and will also go to irrigation works, volcano inspection, etc.

9197

CSO: 4213

SUCCESSFUL FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM TO BE EXPANDED OUTSIDE JAVA

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 8 Jun 79 p 2

[Article: "World Bank: Family Planning Program Very Successful"]

[TEXT] In a recent World Bank report, the success of the Indonesian population policy was listed as the most essential factor in motivating efforts to ease the load of poverty for many Indonesians.

In the coming 10 years, the present pattern of a declining level in the fertility rate being seen in Java and Bali, will slow down the increasing work force totals. And this will ease both poverty and the problem of providing job opportunities.

The World Bank feels that even though there has still not been any decrease in the fertility rate outside Java, still the expansion of the Family Planning program to the regions will achieve comparable success.

According to the World Bank, in the next 20 years Indonesia will be able to increase the prosperity of its people and erase poverty if decreases in the population growth rate and the work force can be coupled with a large increase in productivity.

After studying all aspects of the Indonesian program for a 14-month period, which stretched over two Pelita [5-Year Development Plan] periods, the World Bank said that based on the number of participants the Family Planning program has been "very successful."

The Indonesian government said that before Pelita I (1969-1974) the increase of the population rate was 2.1 percent and was an obstacle to social and economic progress.

As a result of the Family P-anning program inagurated in 1969 the population increase has been held down to 2 percent in Java and Bali and based on figures up to 1976/1977 the number of participants has reached 1,979,000 a year compared to 53,000 in 1969/1970.

The number of married women aged 15-44 who became participants has increased each year from 5 per 1,000 in 1969/1970 to 137 per 1,000 in 1976/1977.

In Java and Bali the percentage of married women aged 15-44 using contraceptives increased from 7.8 percent in 1972/1973 to 24.1 percent in 1976/1977.

Impressed

The World Bank is also impressed at the progress of the Family Planning program outside Java and Bali even though this has not been comparable to that on the two islands.

As January 1978 neared, it was estimated that 8 percent of married women aged 15-44 used contraceptives.

Between 1967-1976 the overall fertility rate in Java and Bali decreased down to 2 percent.

At present the government is using what are called "negative incentives", which include the granting of income tax relief and the limitation of rice allotments to only three children for government employees.

It is estimated that with the decrease in the fertility rate, the population of Indonesia will be 210-220 million in the year 2001, at which time the growth rate will only be 1.7 percent. However, the population will continue to increase until the year 2145 when it will level off at 356 million.

There are two things recorded by the World Bank in its population projection for Indonesia through 1990 and possibly through the end of the cintury.

First, the overall decrease in the fertility rate will be matched by a decrease in the number of deaths. This will probably cause the population rate to remain constant at 2 percent.

Second, it seems that the gap will widen between the population rate in Java, Madura and Bali and the other islands.

The swift decline in the fertility rate has succeeded in reducing the population growth rate in Java and it is projected that it will continue to decline in the future.

In the other islands the decrease in the fertility rate isn't widespread while the death rate has declined, according to World Bank investigations.

Even on the assumption that a decrease in the fertility rate can be achieved in a short period, a fairly fast population growth will continue outside Java, Madura and Bali in the 1990s.

After that period the decrease in the fertility rate could possibly cause the population growth rate to go down. With the natural increase in population the trend will be for there to be an equalization of population between Java and the other islands for a period of time.

If there is success in moving more people from Java to the other islands, then it is estimated that the other islands will have a population almost equal to that of Java by the end of the century.

In the 25 year period (1976-2001) there will emerge at least 36 million workers. But because of the decrease in the population growth rate, the absolute yearly increase will be constant at 1.44 million until the year 2001.

7785

CSO: 4213

MINISTER OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS EXPLAINS ROLE

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 13 Jun 79 pp 1, 5

[Excerpt] At present, many Indonesians believe that Indonesia will become a second Afghanistan or Iran, because the majority of its inhabitants practice Islam. These estimates are wrong. Iranian and Indonesian Moslems hold divergent religious views. Minister of Religion Alamsjah Ratu Perwiranegara explained this to religious leaders and the Regional Executive Council, Level I, Riau in Pekanbaru Monday night.

According to the minister, Iranian Moslems follow the precepts of Shi'ism, which is based on patrimony, while Indonesians follow Sunni practice, which is based on democracy. Because of this, Indonesia has no mullahs, ayatollahs, or Imams, as there are in Iran.

"In Indonesia, there are 'ulama' [religious scholars]. These 'ulama' emerge from the mosque as ordinary men," he added.

Discussing the Iranian revolution, the minister noted that it was caused by several special problems which Indonesia does not have. The shah disregarded Islam in his program to modernize Iran. That could not happen in our country, because we have a Department of Religion. In addition, as part of its economic development, Iran abolished the "bazaar" (small markets run by small traders). They were replaced by multinational corporations controlled by persons close to the shah. Finally, there was the cruelty of SAVAK, and the government's aid to Israel.

Minister Alamsjah noted that at present, there are renewed attempts to involve Indonesia in the Egypt-Israel peace efforts, but this does not mean we support Egypt. Basically, we favor efforts to resolve the problem.

Previously, he explained his primary duties as minister of religion, and told why he was selected. As minister of religion, he assures the faithful that Pancasila and the Constitution of 1945 are the best for all. He persuades them to assume a responsible attitude towards improving the nation, and towards development. Finally, he corrects mistaken ideas Moslems have about the government which has lasted 33 years.

His findings indicate that disagreement centers around Pancasila. Because of this, he has tackled the problems of trust and accusations during the past year, explaining Pancasila and ending suspicions between religions. That problem must be resolved, so that we can have a tolerant attitude.

"To resolve all of this, technically, I don't manage religion, but problems associated with religion. Thus, the minister of religion is not an 'alim or a kyai," he noted.

9197

CSO: 4213

INDONESIA

MILITARY COMMANDS SET UP IN EAST TIMOR

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 1 Jun 79 p 12

[Article: "Thirteen Kodim And Sixteen Koramil Set Up in East Timor"]

[Text] On 31 May the Command of Korem [Military Resort Command] 164/Wira Dharma in East Timor was transferred from Col A.P. Kalangi to Lt Col A. Sahala Radjaguguk. Before, Lt Col Radjaguguk was commander of Combat Regiment VI.

Korem 164/Wira Dharma was set up on 26 May of this year coinciding with the dissolving of the Indonesian Army's "Seroja" combined operations command which had carried out the operations to restore security in the East Timor region.

In his speech, Commander of Military Region XVI/Udayana Brig Gen Dading Kabualdi said that in the East Timor region, military operations are now the basic operations.

He also said that as a result of the success of the combined operations carried out recently Kodim [Military District Command] can be set up in all districts. There will be 13 in all. In addition, Koramil [Military Precinct Command], the lowest level of territorial apparatus, have been set up in each of the 61 subdistricts.

He added that in 1979 Koramil personnel had been stationed in another subdistrict, the Patulolic subdistrict located in the Suai Kodim. "All of the terrorists' bases have now been occupied by the Indonesian Army as a result of successful territorial operations carried out," said Dading. Many weapons have also been seized and terrorists' leaders have either surrendered or been caught.

7785

CSO: 4213

NEW COOPERATIVES FORMED IN VIENTIANE, OTHER PROVINCES

Chanthabouli District

Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 16 Jun 79 pp 1-2

[Text] From 9 to 12 June the people of the villages of Phon Cong, Nong Thatai, Thongsang Nang, and Sisavat, under the jurisdiction of Chanthabouli District, Vientiane Prefecture, voluntarily proceeded to establish four agricultural cooperative units comprising 496 members with 267 hectares of rice paddies, 103 draft animals, 54 harrows and plows, a tractor, a truck, a rice thresher, and a motor-driven pump.

Samtai, Houa Phan

Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 21 Jun 79 p 1

[Text] This year the villagers of Naxang, Phan Ngam commune, Meuang [district] Samtai, Houa Phan Province, established an agricultural cooperative composed of 86 members with 25 draft animals, agricultural implements, and a fund of 172,000 kip.

Hongsa, Sayaboury

Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 22 Jun 79 p 1

[Text] Vientiane (KPL)--In the beginning of last May the people of three communes: Muong Thane, Ban [village] Nhay, and Hongsu, in Menang Hongsa, Sayaboury Province went the collective way by establishing 10 cooperative units comprising 685 families with more than 4,054 persons, 2,201 of them women, exploiting 4,819 hectares of rice paddies and 487 draft animals.

Incidentally, on the 18th of this month, at the education office of Chanthabouri Anondissement, Vientiane Prefecture, a seminar on making agricultural cooperative began, with 160 management apprentices participating.

This seminar will comprise 5 days of instruction.

Thoulakhom District

Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 23 Jun 79 p 3

[Text] In the beginning of this month the inhabitants of seven villages under the jurisdiction of Phon Kham Commune, Meuang Thoulakhom, Vientiane Province, established seven agricultural cooperative units with participation by 367 families comprising 2,075 members exploiting 555 hectares of rice paddies and possessing a total of 1,139 buffalo, 747 oxen, 439 plows, 409 harrows, 42 carts, and so forth.

Hatsaifong District

Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 27 Jun 79 p 1

[Text] After thoroughly studying the provisional regulations concerning agricultural cooperatives the inhabitants of four communes--namely Bane Hom, Phosi, Suhanti, and Tha Mouang, under the jurisdiction of Meuang Hatsaifong, Vientiane Province, voluntarily organized themselves into agricultural cooperatives, consisting of 32 units combining 2,146 families, with 13,545 persons, exploiting an area of 1,315 hectares with 1,719 buffalo, 30 oxen, 15 carts, and 2,063 agricultural implements.

At present 150 hectares out of 1,315 have been planted.

Mahasai, Khammpuan

Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 27 Jun 79 p 2

[Text] Quite recently the inhabitants of Oudom and Phakhong Cantons, Meuang Mahasai, Khammouan Province, abandoned the way of dispersed small scale production and devoted themselves to large scale socialist collective production by establishing 9 cooperative units with 324 families, or 930 persons, exploiting 443 hectares of land with 311 agricultural implements.

After the formation they elected the management committee and the control committee for the purpose of drawing up the production plan for this rice season.

Kasi District

Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 29 Jun 79 p 3

[Text] At the beginning of June 1979 the inhabitants of the 21 villages under the jurisdiction of Namon and Long Chieng Communes, Meuang Kasi, Vientiane Province, formed themselves into 22 agricultural cooperative units with 641 families comprising 4,342 members exploiting 707 hectares with 724 buffalo and agricultural implements.

Now there are, in the entire country, 1,800 cooperative units comprising 57,349 families--323,122 persons--with 75,688 hectares of rice paddies.

Phon Thong, Champassak

Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 30 Jun 79 p 2

[Text] Recently the inhabitants of Dong Guang Commune, Meuang Phon Thong, Champassak Province--440 families comprising 2,542 persons--formed themselves into 7 agricultural cooperatives exploiting 1,061 hectares of arable land with 480 draft animals.

Also, the inhabitants of the village at Km 36, Pathoumphone Commune, Meuang Pathoumphone, Champassak Province, established a cooperative unit consisting of 59 families comprising 155 persons exploiting 41 hectares of rice paddies.

Saithani District

Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 2 Jul 79 p 3

[Text] The peasants of 6 villages (Na Mon, Dong Bang, Naphok, Pak Sop, Tha Dokham, and Done Makhay), Dong Bang Commune, Meuang Saithani, Vientiane Province, that is 450 families, joined in 6 agricultural cooperatives exploiting 676 hectares of rice paddies with 587 draft animals.

11,706
CSO: 4200

PRAISE, CRITICISM OF PERFORMANCE IN ESTABLISHING COOPERATIVES NOTED

Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 19 Jun 79 pp 3-4

[Editorial by Seang Pasason: "Let Us Exert Ourselves To Strengthen Existing Agricultural Cooperatives and Establish Them in Places Where There Are None"]

[Text] Conversion of agriculture to the cooperative way in our country has great political and economic significance; thus strengthening of existing agricultural cooperatives and expansion of the superiority of the collective mode of living assumes particular importance. At the same time we must seek conversion of agriculture to cooperatives in all places still without them in order that our countryside take on the new aspect of grandeur and prosperity.

Since the publication, in the month of May 1978, of the resolution of the political bureau of the central committee of our party relating to the agricultural cooperative movement in which the population of the entire country has actively participated, 2,000 agricultural cooperatives have been established to date, at various levels, which take in 20 percent of all the agricultural families of the whole country. These constitute imposing achievements realized by the peasantry, which has reaffirmed its right to be master of the country, that of collective mastery, and which has voluntarily proceeded to mutual combination in order to institute the new mode of living in the countryside. In the forefront are the polyethnic peasants of Khammouane, Houa Phan, Xieng Khouang, Phong Saly, Saravane, and Attapeu Provinces. The leading districts are the following: Nong Bok (Khammouane Province), Muong Pek (Xieng Khouang Province), and Phon Thong (Champassak Province).

At the same time some provinces have still not stimulated conversion of agriculture to the cooperative way and thus have gotten few agricultural cooperatives underway. The existing agricultural cooperatives are experiencing no regular progress and still remain frail; thus strengthening, distribution of work and manpower, and establishment of production objectives have been effected there in indifferent fashion. Several

complex problems yet unresolved, adding to the superficial awareness, of management staff and the masses, of the cooperative way and of socialism, bring about misapplication of the party line and directives. The low technical-scientific level, the materialistic youthful base, and the quantitative and qualitative deficiencies in staff still pose problems for us. In the regions of the ethnic minorities, even though agricultural cooperatives have been created, the balance sheets of their activities have not been drawn up. The cooperative elite can no longer serve as an example because it is not developing in all domains.

In order better to strengthen the existing agricultural cooperatives and continue to establish them in places where there are none, we must take as our bases the line and policy of the party and the government, as well as special local conditions, and apply ourselves to create management staffs, and improve the management of experimental locations. The northern provinces must accomplish all tasks on all fronts in order to face any eventualities which may materialize. The strengthening and growth of agricultural cooperatives must go hand in hand with gradual liquidation of private property and exploitation, vestiges of the old regime, in order to build, gradually, the regime of collective property so that cooperative agriculture in our country may go forward with a firm step.

11706

CSO: 4200

BRIEFS

XIENG KHOUANG RESETTLEMENT--This year 73 Hmong families from Muong Mok Commune, Meuang [district] Muong Mok, Xieng Khouang Province, have given up cultivation upon burn-beat land in order to devote themselves to inundated cultivation. Once installed on the plain these Hmong prepared 15 hectares of land and dug three irrigation canals. [Text] [Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 28 Jun 79 p 3] 11706

CHAMPASSAK FARINACEOUS CROPS--Since last month the inhabitants of Houei He Commune, Meuang [district] Bachieng Chaleunsouk, Champassak Province, have cultivated farinaceous crops on 800 hectares, 380 of which have been devoted to corn, manioc, sweet potatoes, and taro. [Text] [Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 23 Jun 79 p 4] 11706

LAO DELEGATION TO GENEVA--On the morning of 2 July 1979 a Lao government delegation led by Khamfong Manwong, in charge of ordinary affairs in the office of the Ministry of Education, Sports, and Religious Affairs, left Vientiane for Geneva in order to participate in the 37th International Education Conference which will be held from 5 to 14 July. At its departure from Wattay Airport it was greeted by the members of the cabinet committee, directors, and staff of the said ministry. [Text] [Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 2 Jul 79 p 2] 11706

LUANG NAMTHA CULTIVATION--During the first quarter of this year the inhabitants of the five communes under the jurisdiction of Meuang [district] Ton Pheung, Luang Namtha Province, have prepared 109 hectares of arable land, cleared 2 hectares of fallow rice paddies, and cultivated peanuts, soya, mung beans, sesame, and corn on 96 hectares, and 14,500 heads of manioc and 1,700 beds of sweet potatoes. [Text] [Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 29 Jun 79 p 2] 11706

CSO:4200

FOUR ENERGY CENTERS TO BE ESTABLISHED

Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 21 Jul 79 p 6

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, July 20: The Energy Resources Cell of the Federal Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources will establish four additional energy centres in the country at an estimated cost of Rs. 18 million. It was officially stated here yesterday.

The projects will be financed by the UNDP through a grant in the field of renewable energy development.

The project is based on concept of developing an integrated system where wind energy, biogas energy and solar energy would collectively contribute to a small energy bank which ultimately will be used to meet the requirements of lighting, pumping water for irrigation thus increasing the agricultural production and also make energy supply for small agricultural units like 'chaki'.

The centres would also supply biogas for cooking to reduce the growing consumption

of kerosene in these areas.

The operation of these energy centres is expected to double the income of the project area and thus reduce the temptations with the inhabitation of such villages to migrate to urban areas.

The Cell has already engaged EEC grant for development of three solar energy centres.

The Cell is also in the process of establishing 16 rural energy centres where individual and collective deployment of wind energy, biogas energy and solar and geothermal energy are being developed.

The Cell has already set up 80 family-size biogas plants utilising animal waste and has designed a community-size biogas, one of whose kind would be installed by the end of this year at one of the centres.—APP

CSO: 4220

BRIEFS

ISLAMABAD NUCLEAR MEDICAL CENTER--Islamabad, July 26: The Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission is setting up a nuclear medical centre at Islamabad at a cost of Rs. 30 million, Radio Pakistan reported. The construction work is expected to start shortly and will be completed within about three years. The centre will have facilities for indoor treatment for about 75 patients. It will be equipped with a new machine called the 'Linear Accelerator' which will be imported at a cost of Rs five million. The Islamabad Nuclear Medical Centre will be the first in the country which will have this special machine to be used for the treatment of deep-seated tumors. The Atomic Energy Commission has already set up six nuclear medical centres at Peshawar, Lahore, Multan, Jamshoro, Larkana and Karachi where people suffering from cancer and malignant diseases are treated. [Text] [Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 27 Jul 79 p 12]

CSO: 4220

PHILIPPINES

NPC CLAIMS N-PLANT NOT ON QUAKE FAULT

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 24 Jul 79 pp 1,6

[Text] The National Power Corp and its general consultant, the Ebasco Services Inc., denied yesterday findings of the Bureau of Mines that the Bataan nuclear power plant is located close to an earthquake fault.

NPC and Ebasco made the disclosures during the continuation of the hearings conducted by the three-man Commission on Nuclear Power Plants at the Philippine International Convention Center.

The Bureau of Mines said it has investigated the Bataan peninsula by means of satellite and other instruments and has found that the nuclear reactor or the nuclear plant itself is closely situated to a fault.

However, THE NPC and Ebasco said that they have also conducted a similar study but found that there were no indications of earthquake faults--whether of seismogenic or tectonic origin--within and outside the nuclear plant.

Norman Tilford, NPC geologist, said that there are some small defacing in the earth surface of the Bataan peninsula but they are not the kind of fissure that causes earthquakes.

Tilford said that if there would be future earthquakes by volcanic or tectonic origin, they would affect the east side of the Bataan peninsula and not on the west side where the project is located.

He noted that the 12 volcanoes in Bataan peninsula are located in the eastern portion, far from the Bataan nuclear plant.

There might be some tectonic earthquakes but they might occur some 35 kilometers away from the plant site, he said.

CSO: 4220

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

5 SEP 79

WB